THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1798. [Vol. VI.---No. 809.

VENDUE

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1798.

JACOB HOFFMAN,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Cloaths — Book Muslin
Cassimers — Jaconet do.
Irish Linens — Tambour'd do.
Chintzes & Calicoes — Russia Sheetings
White Rolls — Ravens Ducks
Russia Drilling

ALSO,

A Case of Ladies' Hats,

With Feathers, and all kinds of Trimings, for the late fashion.

June 14.

SPRING FASHIONS.

ANN GRAY,

MILLINER FROM BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES' of Alexandria and its vicinity, that she has just received from London, an assortment of HATS, CAPS, and BONNETS, of the latest fashion, together with every article in her line, necessary to complete all orders with which she may be honored.

Alexandria, June 14.

THOMAS MAGRUDER,

KING STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

German & British Oznaburg

Which he offers for sale, on very good terms by the piece, for cash or notes at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO, A

HANDSOME COLLECTION OF FASHIONABLE

Fancy Goods,

And by the ROBERT, captain Cochran, daily expected, he will receive a large and elegant supply of MUSLINS directly from the Manufactory, all which he will sell very low.

June 14, 1798.

FRESH TEAS.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber, at the corner of King and Fairfax streets,

VIZ.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong, by the chest.

ALSO,

2000lbs Green Coffee,
Sugar in barrels,
Ground Ginger,
Twelve barrels Whiskey,
Four boxes Dixon's Mustard,
One bale Cassia,

which will be sold for cash at the most reduced prices, or bartered for Flour at the cash price.

COATS RIDGWAY.

June 14.

AMOS ALLISON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LATE SUPPLY,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

AN ELEGANT

LADIES' HATS,

OF THE LATEST LONDON FASHION.

Also, a handsome assortment of Gentlemens' Fashionable Hats of the latest fashion

Cotton assorted, tambour'd, sprig'd, &c.
An assortment of India Muslins,
German Linens, Dowlas, &c.
Irish Linens by the piece,
A few faggots Crowly Steel.

June 9.

I will rent the house which I now occupy for the remaining time which I am entitled to hold it. Its situation is pleasant, and the rent moderate.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

May 24.

NOTICE.

AFTER the 30th day of the present month no note or bill will be discounted at the Bank of Alexandria, unless such note or bill is drawn upon stamp'd paper, agreeable to Act of Congress.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, CASHIER.

June 14 — 1m

Dr. THOMAS TRIPLETT having finished a regular study of Medicine, proposes practising in its various branches, in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity.

June 14.

☞ I will take one of two Young Gentlemen to the study of Medicine.

ELISHA DICK.

June 12.

Cottom and Stewart,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

In addition to their former Stock,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Shakespeare's Works, 8vol. 8vo. with upwards of 100 plates, London edition.
Winterbotham's History of America, 4 vol with maps and plates
—— History of China with an account of Lord M'Cartney's embassy.
Anacharsis the younger's Travels through Greece, with plates, elegantly bound.
Biographical Dictionary 8 vol. 8vo. English edition.
Gordon's History of the American War, 3 vol. 8vo.
Cook's Voyages, 4 vol 8vo.
Kane's Elements of Grecism, 2 vol. 8vo.
Sterne's Works complete, 8 vol.
Adventurer, 4 vol, elegant.
Elements of Moral Science, 2 vol.
Boyer's Dictionary.
Bailey's Do.
Guthrie's Geography,
Morse's Do.
Do. Gazetteer.
Sportsman's Dictionary.
Dodd's Beauties.
Thompson Seasons.
Blair's Sermons.
Do. Lectures, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONARY

Bibles, Testaments, Manuel's and Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Hymns, Spelling Books, School Books, Copper Plates, Copies, &c. with an elegant assortment of PRINTS, neatly framed, all of which they will sell on moderate terms.

N B. The highest price given for old linen or cotton rags.

June 14 — 2w

L. & C. POWELL,

AT THEIR STORE ON KING STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A handsome addition to their assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

—AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING:—

London superfine broadcloths and cassimeres
Merfailes and muslinet waistcoating
Silk stripe nankeen
A very handsome assorment of GINGHAMS
Plain, jaconet and book muslin
Hair cord, Check'd and Tamboured } jaconet muslin,
India and English Lustring
White satin and colour'd do.
Ladies and gentlemen's plain, ribb'd and fancy silk and cotton HOSIERY
Gentlemen's Woodstock, beaver, & silk gloves,
Ladies' habit and arm, kid and silk gloves, coloured and white
Ladies' muslin, silk and camels hair shawls
Ladies' bell-crown beaver hats
Do. satin and straw do. and bonnets
Irish linen, diaper table cloth, Flander's bed ticking, Russia sheeting, &c. &c.

June 9 — tf

I WILL SELL

From 100 to 150 hhds. Tobacco,

principally collected, and laying in town.

Wm. HODGSON.

May 12.

Mitchell & Newton,

Have received and for sale,

Salmon, Mackrel, Herrings, Shad, Beef & Pork — in barrels.
Harness, Skirting, Bridle, Carriage, and Soal — Leather.

Calf Skins and Boot Legs, a large assortment of Shoes, and a few bales of Humhums.

May 2.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

BOSTON, JUNE 6.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

Agreeably to assignment, at 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor met the two branches, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the senate, and Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

YOU are now assembled, pursuant to the wise provision in our excellent constitution of civil government, for the purpose of making and establishing such wholesome and reasonable statutes and ordinances as in your judgment the welfare of this commonwealth shall require, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof. A delegation highly honorable to yourselves, as well as important to the community. When this duty is faithfully performed, you cannot fail of receiving the approbation and applause of your constituents, whose interests cannot be forgotten or neglected because they are so inseparably connected with your own. Unfounded therefore must be the sentiment that the officers of a free government *have a different interest* from that of the people, whom they represent, to whom they return at the expiration of their offices, divested of all authority, and subject to the consequence of all the laws and regulations made, while they were vested with the powers of government. The opposite position, I conceive, cannot be maintained on any other ground than upon supposition, that the officers of the government, elevated by the people, and responsible for their conduct while in office, will counteract their own interest, infringe their own rights and liberties, with those of their families and connections, for the purpose of oppressing the people; a supposition extremely absurd and unnatural. I therefore hold it as an article in my political creed, that the people and their government are inseparably united; and that whoever attempts to divide them cannot be viewed in any other light than as aiming a blow at the main pillar on which the whole superstructure rests.

The good sense of the American people, I trust, will not suffer them to listen to suggestions, at once so erroneous, and so dangerous to the very existence of a free government, but instead of countenancing unreasonable jealousies, will give a firm support to the constitutional measures of the government of their own choice; without which, no people can long enjoy the invaluable blessings of such a government.

The events of the present day draws our attention from the more local concerns of the commonwealth, to contemplate those of our nation at large.

The situation of our foreign relations, you are not insensible has become critical and alarming, and calls for the united wisdom, decision and firmness of the American government; and for the unequivocal aid and assistance of each member of the union. We are led to flatter ourselves, that the system of impartial neutrality adopted by the executive, and which we have struggled so long to maintain, would have sheltered us from the calamities incident to a state of war. When the troubles of *Europe* commenced, the *United States* were at peace with the world, and being in the reflection that no obligation compelled them to intermeddle in their concerns, but every inducement to avoid it, having wisely adopted this system, our government endeavored to avoid every just cause of complaint, and when unjustifiable depredations were committed on our commerce by one of the belligerent powers, a treaty opened a way for removing just grounds of uneasiness, by adjusting mutual demands. Thus a contest with that power, which then threatened us, was happily prevented, and peace and harmony restored: when similar causes of complaint and uneasiness with another of those powers existed, the President of the United States, anxious to preserve the good understanding which had so long subsisted between the French and American republics, pursued similar measures for the restoration of amity and friendship between them. These overtures, after a contemptuous rejection in the first instance, from an extreme desire to remove every reasonable ground of complaint, were renewed; and with what success, let the communications from the envoys to our executive declare! Could they have been furnished with powers more ample or have addressed the government of France in language more respectful, pathetic or conciliating? They assure that government of the deep regret which the President of the United States feels at the loss of suspension of the harmony and friendly intercourse which had subsisted between the republics, and of his sincere desire to restore them; to discuss candidly the complaints of France, and to offer frankly those of the United States; and he had authorised a review of existing treaties, and such alterations thereof, as shall consist with the mutual interest and satisfaction of the contracting parties: "At the same time, warmly expressing the happiness they should feel, if their exertions could in any degree contribute to restore that friendship and mutual interchange of good offices, which is alike their duty to effect between the citizens of the two republics:" but instead of listening to those respectful, conciliatory overtures, our envoys have been treated with a marked contempt, heretofore unknown among civilized nations; and exorbitant sums of money demanded—on what pretence I know not, unless it be to compensate the citizens of France for the trouble they have been put to, in capturing and condemning our property.

The calamities of war we sincerely deprecate, but are fully satisfied that every effort has been made, short of national dishonor and degradation, to prevent them. The United States, contented with the station which heaven has pleased to assign them, have no unreasonable wish for aggrandizement, no desire of conquest or extension of territory; but are only solicitous for peace and that security to their property and independence, which the God of nature hath given them a right to claim and enjoy: and while the ears and hearts of the citizens of these states will always be open to every reasonable proposition for accommodation, I believe I am not mistaken in saying they are determined never to submit to plans of coercion; for they well know that a people united in a just cause, and roused by injuries and indignities to resentment, cannot be easily conquered.

Notwithstanding, individual citizens may have entertained different opinions, as to the motives and consequences of the wars and revolutions in Europe, yet I am confident they will not disagree in one point; I mean the necessity of union among ourselves, in order successfully to defend our liberties and independence.—These inestimable blessings have been transmitted to us entire, by the virtuous struggles of our fathers, who despised every danger, and encountered every difficulty in their just defence; and should we resign them to any nation on earth, without "one manly struggle," would we not be considered as unfaithful guardians of the sacred trust?—Rather let us endeavor honorably to discharge the debt by united efforts to transmit the fair inheritance undiminished to posterity.

In such a contest, all nations will do us the justice to believe, that nothing hath been omitted on our part, to prevent the evils and distresses of war—and that if a sincere desire to maintain the rights of neutrality, and to keep up a friendly intercourse with all nations, if exemplary moderation and forbearance, under accumulated aggravations, candid and liberal declaration of our executive, that if we have committed errors, we will rectify them, and the most sincere and repeated attempts at friendly negociation, and even a humiliation for the French nation, where we have been wont to regard with the most sincere friendship, could have shielded the United States from depredation and war, our tranquility would not have been interrupted:—And that, if mercenary, exorbitant demands of money

for the privilege of being heard, joined to the moſt pointed contempt of our envoys and nation, aggravated by continued hoſtility on our commerce, can afford ground for the claim of the right of Defence againſt further outrages, that this right of the United States will remain undiſputed. May we not therefore, if driven to defence, with humble confidence, look up to the Supreme "Arbiter of Nations," for his protection and bleſſing, by granting ſucceſs to our exertions againſt thoſe, who, without any juſt cauſe alledged, ſeem diſpoſed to compel the United States to withdraw their friendſhip and become their enemy. Do not the facts before the public juſtify the obſervation, that to ſeparate the people from their government is a meaſure unremittingly purſued, thereby deſtroying the energy of government, and turning the force of a nation againſt itſelf. What then is the duty of a private citizen? Is it not to exert his utmoſt ability to counteract ſo dangerous, ſo fatal a policy? What more eſpecially is the duty of all our conſtituted authorities and ſuch of our fellow-citizens as have officially bound themſelves by the moſt ſolemn of all obligations, to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States.

In this unhappy exigency of affairs, I recommend to your immediate conſideration, the neceſſary means of defence, within this commonwealth, that they may be uſed with effect, whenever it ſhall be conſidered neceſſary by the government of the United States; particularly the important fortification on Caſtle-Iſland; this fortreſs, ſo eſſential to the defence of the harbor and town of Boſton, in caſe of aſſault or invaſion, requires much labor, and ſome expenſe, to give it that effect in repelling an enemy, which its very advantageous ſituation would command. Some improvements have been made, and with but little coſt to the commonwealth; but to render it capable of internal defence, it is neceſſary a ſmall work for ſecurity againſt ſmall arms, ſhould be conſtructed in the centre of the place; this might be done with great eaſe, and at a ſmall expence, by employing the convicts on the iſland in that ſervice.

I have the ſatisfaction to announce to you, that the militia of this ſtate (with the exception of a few corps) is in very good order, and capable of performing ſuch ſervices as the exigencies of the times may poſſibly require. If, however, any thing can be done to make it more efficient, I ſhall be happy to concur with you in the meaſure.

I will detain you no longer, than to ſuggeſt to your conſideration the expediency of providing a few heavy braſs field pieces, to be diſtributed upon the ſea coaſts;—they would be highly uſeful in caſe of aſſault and depredation from ſingle ſhips, as they might be eaſily tranſported from place to place, as occaſion may require. While we indulge the hope that the French republic may yet alter its meaſures reſpecting the United States, and render theſe precautionary ſteps unneceſſary, yet, I apprehend a ſenſe of our duty and intereſt will not ſuffer us to remain unprepared for diſagreeable events, which ſo ſtrongly threaten the peace of the United States.

In every meaſure, which ſhall have for its object the ſecurity, peace and proſperity of the people of this commonwealth, I ſhall be happy in affording my moſt hearty concurrence.

The renewed evidence of the eſteem and confidence of my fellow citizens, ſtrongly impreſſes my mind: it ſhall be my endeavor not to diſappoint them.

INCREASE SUMMER.

Council Chamber, Boſton, June 5, 1798.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 11.

CONGRESS.

The houſe of repreſentativs of the United States ſpent Saturday principally in going through a very long bill to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States, previouſly to the laying a direct tax on them. The bill was gone through in the committee of the whole, except as to what related to filling the blanks intended to contain the amount to be appropriated for carrying the law into execution, the ſalary of the commiſſioners, aſſeſſors, &c. The committee had leave to ſit again. No other buſineſs of importance was done this day.

The Georges, and the General Greene, were ſeen in company off Cape Henlopen on Saturday laſt.

The United States, commodore Barry, left the bay quite early yeſterday morning at ten o'clock, and anchored at Cheſter about noon.

With extreme pleaſure we congratulate our fellow citizens on the ſafe arrival of the Adriana, capt. Lee, with a moſt valuable cargo from London. She anchored this morning off this city, having been convoyed from New York by the Ganges ſloop of war, agreeably to the orders of government.

This is a confirming proof of the wiſdom of thoſe meaſures which have been adopted for the protection of the commerce and property of our country. In the arrival of one ſingle veſſel are the expences of the Ganges re-imburſed. Circumſtances of this kind come home to every one; they give life and animation to the commercial intereſt, and, what at this time is of the moſt intereſting conſideration, they encourage a confidence in the care and protection of government.

Three French privateers have lately been captured on our coaſt by the Hinde Britiſh frigate.

From the Extra Merchants' Daily Advertiſer, of this morning.

New York, June 9.

"SIR,

"I encloſe you the following article, which I have this moment received:

"Capt. Quinton of the brig Prudent, from St. John's, New Brunſwick, was taken, and his veſſel burnt in the afternoon of the 7th inſtant, about ten leagues to the S. S. E. of the Hook. Capt. Quinton informs, that at three o'clock the ſame day, the Britiſh brig Earl Moira, was engaged with the French privateer, and fired twenty guns, when the privateer ſtood off to the ſouthward, and the brig purſued. The captain of the French privateer informed capt. Quinton, that his orders were in caſe any American armed veſſel made reſiſtance, *to give them no quarters.*"

"I am of opinion that the privateer has not eſcaped from the circumſtance of the Earl of Moira being a faſt ſailor."

FIRE!

Saturday evening the city was alarmed by the cry of fire. It proved to be the brick ſemi-circular building in the New Jail yard. This building, which was erected about a year ſince, was two ſtories in height, and apropriated for the purpoſe of work-ſhops, where almoſt every trade and buſineſs were carried on. Here each criminal was forced to work at the occupation to which he was brought up, or elſe obliged to pick oakum. The nail manufactory, in particular, was carried on very extenſively; and, we are credibly informed, that the ſale of this ſingle article generally amounted to 600 dollars per week.—A momentary ſtop is now put to this and the other buſineſſes, as a part of the workmen's tools and materials have been conſumed.

There is ſtrong reaſon to believe, that the fire originated from deſign. Suſpicion falls upon a dozen hardened fellows, who had at different times, thrown out threats and inſinuations, that they would not be foiled in all their plans. Theſe fellows had previouſly concerted ſeveral ſchemes, to effect their eſcape. About ten days ago, the keeper received information that they were poſſeſſed of keys which would open all the apartments, and that they intended in the dead of the night to ſecure the keepers, and give general liberty. Search was immediately made, and the keys found ſecreted in a particular part of the yard. This plan being thus fruſtrated, their next ſcheme was to eſcape over the wall, by means of knotted ropes. The keepers having got advice of their intention, ſought for, and found the ropes; but did not remove them, in order that the contrivers might be taken in the execution of their deſign.—For this purpoſe, watches were placed on the walls; but the priſoners ſuſpecting they were betrayed, abandoned this ſcheme. But the third plan was far the beſt concerted:—It was thus. When the time of confining them to their apartments for the night ſhould arrive, a number were to remain behind, and ſecrete themſelves in the garret of the work-ſhops. The keepers would immediately miſs, and conſequently ſearch for them. As ſoon as they ſhould have come to the garret, theſe fellows were to have riſen and ſecured them; and by getting poſſeſſion of the keys, have effected their eſcape. This plan, which was to have been executed 4 days ago, was alſo fruſtrated by diſcovery.

In the garret of the building which is deſtroyed, there were large quantities of hair and curled hair. It is ſuppoſed that one or more of theſe fellows conveyed fire into different parts of this moſs and hair, as the fire broke out in ſeveral places at the ſame time. When it was firſt diſcovered, the keepers were conducting the priſoners to their apartments for the night; ſeveral made an attempt to eſcape, but by the exertions and courage of the keepers, they were all ſoon ſecured.

The houſe in which are the ſolitary cells, fortunately did not take fire, though it was in conſiderable danger. The criminals confined in the cells were immediately removed. Much praiſe is due to ſeveral citizens, voluntarily poſted themſelves at the weſtern gate to prevent the eſcape of any of the priſoners.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 2.

In the Houſe of Commons, on the 27th of March, Mr. Dundas, aſked leave "to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty more effectually to ſecure the realm from the danger of invaſion, and to indemnify perſons who may ſuffer in their property, in endeavouring to carry ſuch means into execution." This bill occaſioned a lengthy debate, which was read a firſt, ſecond and third time—underwent many alterations, and, we have reaſon to believe, paſſed.

On this ſubject, the editor of the Morning Chronicle makes the following remarks—which, at THIS TIME, ought to be read with attention by every AMERICAN READER.

"*The chief point of importance in the plan for the defence of the country, which Mr. Dundas yeſterday explained in the Houſe of Commons, is, the addition which is intended to be made to the armed force of the country. It certainly is a wiſe and proper meaſure, that, in caſe of inva-ſion, as great a portion as poſſible of the nation ſhould be accuſtomed to the uſe of arms, and capable of ſerving with advantage. In ſo far as this can be effected without hurraſſing the people, in ſo far as it is intended to enable government legally to employ the patriotic zeal of the country, it is entitled to approbation—as it places the ſafety of the country upon its true baſis—the affection and the courage of its inhabitants.*

"*The other parts of the plan are points which ſcarce require any previous legiſlative proviſion, as in caſe the event is poſſible which they ſuppoſe ſhould take place, they could be as much a matter of courſe as the march of the army.*

"*In as far as the ſpirit and determination of the country to reſiſt invaſion can be a ground of ſafety, this country poſſeſſes the beſt reaſon to be ſecure. If there are men wicked enough to encourage the hoſtile views of the enemy, they ought to be marked out to public indignation and public ſcorn.—They are the worſt of traitors.—The immenſe majority of the nation, however, not only diſclaim ſuch treachery, but it is ready to exert every effort in the defence of the country. This generous and patriotic ardor requires only to be conducted with ſkill and employed with effect.—The reſponſibility for the public ſafety, then, muſt lie with thoſe who are entruſted with ſuch powerful means, and ſeconded with ſo much devotion.*"

GERMAN DIET.

Account of a grand public dinner given ſome time ago at Raſtadt.

Buonaparte in the chair. The Emperor at the bottom, and the different German Princes, &c. ſeated round the table.

BUONAPARTE,

MAY I trouble you, Mr. Emperor, for a ſlice of Germany, on the left of the Rhine?

Emp. By all means. May I beg of you to hand this way that Venetian diſh?

Buon. Certainly. Juſt allow me to help my friend Cis-Alpine to a bit of the brown and to give admiral Toulon a ſpoonful of the marrow. I'll thank you for that *Fleemiſh beer* that has ſtood by you ſo long.

Emp. Fleemiſh beer! It has been yours of late; but I now give it you forever. It has always been ſo volatile, ſo frothy, that it never has agreed with me; no cork could contain it, and you ſhall have it with all my heart.

Buon. I am much obliged to you: allow me to ſend you a glaſs of Saltzburg wine in return.

Emp. A bottle if you pleaſe. I've had an exceſſive longing after it a conſiderable time.

Elector of Mentz. Mr. Emperor, in cutting off the ſlice of the left ſide of the Rhine you've given away my favorite bit.

Elector of Treves. And you have deprived me of my whole dinner.

Elector of Cologne. And me you have left me without a morſel on my plate.

Buon. Hark! ſuch you fools, or hell take plate, knives and forks, and all from you.

Emp. Gentlemen, don't grumble. Help yourſelves out of your neighbours plates. Hand over that diſh of Hanover and Hamburg to Pruſſia, and he will provide plentifully for all of you.

Buon. Will you allow me to help myſelf to a ſlice of Swiſs fat? Sardinia, ſend me your *Savoy*, and that *Nice* bit at the bottom of the table.

Sardinia. Aſk and you ſhall have. There are both.

Emp. That Swiſs fat has been well tried. Both you and I and England have at different times blown up the coals under it.

Buon. My dear Emperor, you've loſt your appetite. Do allow me to ſend you a ſlice of Bavaria.

Emp. My dear friend, you know I am ſo fond of that, I cannot refuſe.

Buon. Here; there's half.

Emp. Thank you.

Holland. You forget your old friend.

Buon. I beg your pardon; Pruſſia will help you to a plate of Gueldres and Cleves.

Pruſſia. But what ſhall I eat myſelf?

Emp. Help yourſelf in Hanover, and I'll give you a part of Poland and Sileſia.

Pruſſia. But my friend the drowſy Stadtholder?

Emp. Give him Duſſeldorff Pye, or the Duchy of Berg.

Buon. Waiter! devil me the wing of Holland on the left of the Maes.

Pruſſia. Our friends, the bulk of the company, the German Princes, grumble much that their beſtdinners are taken from them.

Emp. The ſcoundrels! let them wait till Buonaparte, you and myſelf are ſatisfied, and then they muſt divide the crumbs.—Take no more notice of them. To ſooth them will only make them ſaucy.

Waiter. A gentleman calling himſelf the Pope wiſhes to be admitted to ſay grace.

Buon. O! the quack! tell him he ſhall never keep me waiting with an empty ſtomach again, while he gabbles till the dinner is cold.

Waiter. A gentleman calling himſelf John Bull, ſends his compliments, and ſolicits ſome Ceylon cinnamon, ſome Cape corn, and Trinidad ſweetmeats.

Buon. Kick the fellow out! That's the great Carcaiſe Butcher who has dealt ſo largely in Germany. He is not content with his own roaſt beef and plumb pudding, but he wants the *tit bits* of my friends Spain and Holland. I'll come preſently and drub him into reaſon. In the mean time Treilhard and Bonnier go and turn him out.

Buon. Remove the cloth, gentlemen, the DESERT conſiſts of fruit from the *Tree of Liberty.*

NIGHT SCENE IN PARIS.

A French paper gives the following ſoliloquy:

"*It is yet but eleven o'clock—formerly this was the hour which the rattling of coaches and the hollowing of the coachmen announced the departure of the company from the theatres—then the whole city was in motion—here a ſplendid ſupper awaited ſome ſelect ſociety of agreeable friends, and mirth and good humor ſucceeded to the pleaſure of the table—there was a magnificent hall, where riches diſplayed all its luxuries, youth its graces, and beauty all its attractions—the ſilver ear of night was exhorted, though its courſe by gaiety and ſmiles, and Aurora made her appearance before ſleep could relax its downy pinions, or ſilence had a place for repoſe. But how the times are chan ed!—It is nov but eleven o'clock, and Paris is a deſart—I have already traverſed half this great city, and have met with very few animated beings—two robbers flying before the patrole, and the officers who forſe me to exhibit my civic card—a ſingle facre remains upon the ſtand, and a poor rentler ſolicits alms to ſatisfy the cravings of exhauſted nature; but excepting theſe wretched beings all are ſleeping at this moment?—Ah! rather may it be ſaid this ſilence, this ſolitude, is the ſtillneſs of death, it is the boding ſilence of the tomb—pale care and gloomy deſpondency ſtill watch at doors and prey upon the inhabitants within—thus it is the magnificent tomb breeds the deſtruction of its tenant in its own bowels. Oh! ſweet peace! Thou alone canſt change this Cypreſs grove into blooming verdure—thou only canſt metamorphoſe the mournful yews and weeping willows into fields of golden plenty!—Come, and every heart ſhall rejoice.*"

The following figure has been drawn in Ireland, to repreſent the ſtate of that diſtracted country:—It ſtate of that diſtracted, and forlorn, her hair pale, emaciated and diſarmed, is depicted, and feet bound of a building behind the caſtle the pains ing againſt a ſolitary pillar, which ſcarce can afford her only a ſcribbling ſupport. Cut which refer to diſcovering on the deſk, ſeem in imminent danger of falling. Her ſunk and haggard eyes ſurvey with the deepeſt anguiſh half her ſons fighting the enemies of Great-Britain, while the other half are flying with their miſerable and ſtarving offspring from their burning habitations.

"*Detachments of ſoldiers are ſeen; ſome purſuing the unarmed peaſant, while others are bearing the pillage and plunder of people to a ſelect band, who were*

ing in the utmoſt plenty. The whole land is deſolate and ravaged. The face of liberty, however, appears in the heavens, and looks towards Irene with pity. From the mouth proceeds theſe words—"The puniſhment of the oppreſſors of liberty is at hand."

Alexandria, June 16.

The ſhip Eliza, capt. Borrowdale, of this port, was taken on her inward bound paſſage, by a French privateer, in ſoundings, juſt off the Capes. The crew were put on board a pilot boat bound to Baltimore. Part of them arrived here yeſterday.

—

The ſhip Suffolk, from London to this place, is in the river. We are ſorry to mention, that capt. Lovell, who was maſter of her when ſhe ſailed from Alexandria died in Ireland, where ſhe put in on account of his illneſs. Report ſays, that the mate was waſhed overboard on her homeward pound paſſage [Times.]

—

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

—

Chriſtopher Raymond Perry, of Rhode Iſland, and Richard Valentine Morris, of New York, to be captains in the navy.

[illegible]liam Turner, of Virginia, 2d. ſurgeon's mate of the United States frigate.

George Wright, of New-Jerſey, ſurgeon's mate of the ſhip Delaware.

—

Commodore Pender, of the St. Albans, ſays a New-York paper, is much diſpleaſed with the American captains who left the convoy; and intends writing to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, an account of their proceedings.

—

The paſſengers by the Eaſtern Shore Mail, arrived laſt evening, (ſays the Norfolk Herald of June 11) relate, that they were informed by Mr. Dagſvilee (a reſpectable inhabitant of the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland) that off Aſſewooman, near Chingoteague, they heard a heavy cannonading on Friday, and had diſtinctly ſeen two heavy ſhips under eaſy fighting ſail.

The following elegant Morceau is extracted from the Philadelphia Aurora of February 5, 1793. It is now republiſhed, with a view of making the independent citizens of America acquainted with the political apoſtacy of the "wayward ſplinter of old Lightning Rod." On the 12th of May following, GENET arrived in this Town, on his way to Philadelphia; and ſince that period, BACHE has propagated ſentiments diametrically oppoſite. He has been the admirer of French politics—the organ of ſedition—and the calumniator of WASHINGTON; in fact, the AURORA has been the focus where all productions inimical to the peace, happineſs, and above all the Independence of America centered.

SONNET.

AS o'er the tim'rous birds of wing,
The tow'ring Eagle bears his flight ſublime,
On forceful pinions near the radiant ſpring
Of endleſs day, within the ſolar clime;
As o'er the humble hills that ſmile below,
From their broad baſe the Alps majeſtic riſe,
Lifting their viewleſs heads into the ſkies,
Regardleſs of the ſtorms that round them blow,
Thou WASHINGTON! appear'ſt above that tribe,
Who point their *venom'd arrows* at thy heart;
Thy heart ſuperior to the potent bribe,
Of flattery's ſilver tongue, or eloquence's art,
Secure in *virtue's armour* ſhall remain,
Unwounded by the *arrows* of the *lurking train*.

RYNO.

February 5, 1793.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 12.

[illegible] elected Governor of this [illegible]

John Jay is [illegible] of 2300 votes [illegible]

[illegible] by the city wing [illegible] &c. &c. &c.

[illegible] ſailed from Philadelphia for [illegible] —May they give a good account of [illegible] miſſion.

The military ardor which now exiſts in this city is almoſt beyond credibility. Within a few days, ſeveral volunteer corps have been formed, and will be officered and in complete uniform by the FOURTH OF JULY. This zeal beſpeaks the noble enthuſiaſm of our YOUTH, who FEEL the cauſe in which they are embarking!

COMMUNICATION.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the preſent criſis of affairs calls loudly on the government and people of the United States not to TALK but to ACT. As we are to all intents and purpoſes, in a ſtate of war, with the French nation; and as the commerce of the United States, is at the mercy of the enemy, the greateſt vigilance ſhould be uſed, not only to put our harbors in a ſtate of defence, but to fit out veſſels of war, to convoy in our defenceleſs trade, coming home from every quarter. Millions of property may be ſaved at a comparatively trifling expence —Merchants of the United States! take the hint, give not ſleep to your eyes, nor ſlumber to your eye lids, till you have done ſomething in the buſineſs:

—

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 12.

—

We learn from Providence, that on the news arriving of the French privateer mounting 16 guns being in the Sound, a large ſhip belonging to John Brown, Eſq. was immediately armed with 20 nine pounders, completely officered and manned in four hours, and ſent out after the daring *Bucanneer*, whoſe object it is well known, is to plunder our commerce from the harbour's mouth.

CONGRESS.

Yeſterday, the houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for ſuſpending the commercial Intercourſe between this country and France; the moſt material of which was one which gave power to the Preſident to except ſuch veſſels from the prohibition as he ſhould think proper. This amendment was modified by ſtriking out the words "in all caſes," and inſert "*in ſuch caſes as he may deem neceſſary to aid the departure of French perſons, with their goods and effects, who ſhall have reſided in this country.*" This amendment to the amendment, the houſe was afterwards informed the Senate concurred in. The Senate have alſo agreed to a conference on the ſubject of adjournment.

The houſe went again into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States, which being gone through, the committee roſe, and the houſe having concurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, and introduced a few others, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Wedneſday.

—

BALTIMORE, JUNE 11.

—

To the many inſtances of "Efficient Federaliſm," excited by the ſpirit of the times, we feel a pleaſure in adding one of the citizens of Baltimore:—Several merchants and ſhip builders of this city, have entered into an agreement that in caſe war is declared, between this country and France, they will immediately build a 20 gun ſhip for the ſervice of government.

☞ *A Meeting of the citizens compoſing Captain* MUNCASTER'S *Company of Militia is requeſted, THIS EVENING, at the* Court houſe, *at 7 o'clock, preciſely.*

June 16, 1798.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tueſday next, at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily ſold, at the Vendue Store, for caſh, 1200 Dollars worth of DRY GOODS, well aſſorted.

MARSTELLER and SONS.

June 16.

Ten Dollars Reward.

IN going into a croud to ſuppreſs a riot near the Circus yeſterday evening, my pocket was picked of my POCKET BOOK.—It contained a variety of notes, accounts, and memorandums—alſo a ſmall Book of Accounts, but no money, to the beſt of my recollection. No paper in it can be of uſe to any perſon but myſelf. I will give Ten Dollars to any perſon who will return it to me with the book and papers and no queſtions aſked. I only loſt more than my money, which could only have been a ſmall note or two. Any perſon returning it ſhall have that in addition to the ten dollars, provided the papers are all ſecured to me.

JOHN POTTS.

June 16.

☞ IF Mr. Joſeph Turner, (uncle to a certain Waſhington Turner, a young lad who formerly lived in Alexandria) will call on the ſubſcriber, he will hear ſomething that is of conſequence to a particular friend of his.

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

June 16,

JAMES KENNEDY
DRUGGIST,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the Ship SUFFOLK, from LONDON, a general aſſortment of

Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumes, Surgeon's Inſtruments, Shop furniture, aſſorted Vials, Spices, Dye Stuffs and Paints.

THE FOLLOWING ARE PART OF HIS ASSORTMENT, VIZ.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Gowland's Lotion
Milk of Roſes
Worm Nuts for Children
Anderſon's & Hooper's Pills
Hill's Balſam of Honey for Aſthmas and Conſumption
Bowen's Patent Sagoe
Cephalick Snuff for the head-ach
Greenaugh's Tincture for the teeth & gums
Do. do. Tooth ach
Glaſſe's Magneſia in boxes
Eſcence Peppermint
Haywood, Peſtoral
Peppermint, Magneſia and Hartburn, Lozenges
Eſſential Salt of Lemmons for taking out ſtains in linen, furniture, &c.

PERFUMES.

Eſcence Burgamot
——— Lavender
——— Lemon
Odour Roſes
Smelling Bottles
Eau de Luce
Roll and Soft Pomatum
Windſor Soap
Waſh Balls, &c. &c.

SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS IN RED MOROCCO CASES.

Beſt crown Lancets,
Green Nouſe Skin caſes for ditto Silver mounted
Tortoiſe ſhell do. for do. do. do.
Improved double curved key tooth inſtruments, &c. &c.

DYE STUFFS.

Liquid Blue for preſerving the colour of ſilk ſtockings
Nankeen Dye for reviving the colour of Nankeens
Allum, Copperaſs
Arnatto, Logwood
Madder, Redwood
Fuſtick, Fig Blue, &c.

PAINTS.

White Lead,
Spaniſh Brown
Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red
Green Paint, dry and ground in Oil
Red Lead, dry
Pruſſian Blue
Patent Yellow
Turkey Umber
Stone Ochre
Roſe Dutch & Brown Pink
Gold and Silver Leaf
Blue Smelt
Lampblack, &c. &c.

He has on hand as uſual

MADERIA, PORT and MALAGA } WINES, in caſks & bottles.
QUEEN'S WARE and STONE JUGS } in crates.
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 14 by 20, and beſt velvet and common BOTTLE CORKS.

ALSO,

Apparatuſes for impregnating Water with fixed air, and an elegant HALL LAMP, braſs mounted, with pullies, cord, and taſſels, all of which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, or country produce.

June 16.

FRESH TEAS.

JANE PRICE,

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that ſhe has opened STORE, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Gordon, in King ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Hepburn and Dundas's ſtore, where ſhe intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of

FRESH TEAS, &c.

SHE HAS NOW ON HAND,

YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, HYSON SKIN, GREEN, SOUCHONG, BOHEA.

All of the lateſt importation. As ſhe has eſtabliſhed a correſpondence in Philadelphia, with the importers of this article, and purchaſes for CASH only, ſhe not only aſſures ſhe can ſupply them freſh, but on the very loweſt terms.

COFFEE of an excellent quality,
Loaf and Brown SUGARS,
White and Brown SOAP,
Mould CANDLES,
Cut and Plain GLASS,
CROCKERY, &c.

The whole of which, ſhe offers retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF

NEW-YORK PORK,

in whole and half barrels,
Carolina do. in barrels.
on hand
SUGAR in hogſheads and barrels
COFFEE in barrels
LOAF SUGAR in barrels
ANTIGUA RUM in hogſheads
[illegible] WINE in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks
LONDON PORTER in caſks of 6 to 12 dozen
SWEET OIL in caſes of 20 bottles
ALMONDS and HAZLENUTS in barrels
RAISINS in caſks
200 SPANISH HIDES

Which we will ſell on moderate terms for caſh, or on credit for approved notes.

J. PATTEN & J. DYKES.

June 16.

PRICES CURRENT.

Alexandria, June 16.

—

FLOUR.

Superfine, from 27 to 30s.
Fine, from 24 to 27s.

—

			D.	C.	D.	C.
ANCHORS,	lb.			13		
Bread, ſhip	C.		2	50	to 3	
——— pilot	—		4	50	to 5	50
Butter	lb.			25		
Beef,	C.		8	0	to 9	0
Beans	buſh.			75		
Barley	——		1	0		
Brandy, French	Gall.		1	42	to 1	90
——— Spaniſh	——		1	25	to 1	50
Bees Wax	lb.			27¼		
Bacon hams	——			14	to 0	17
Coffee	——			26	to 0	30
Copperas	C.		3	0		
Corn, Indian	buſh.			42		
Cotton,	lb.			36	to 0	40
Cordage	C.		12	0	to 14	
Chocolate	lb.			18	to 0	25
Candles, dipt	——			16½		
——— mould	——			20¾		
Cheeſe, Engliſh	——			41½		
——— American	——			12½	to	16
Cyder	bbl.		3	50	to 4	50
Chalk	Cwt.		1			
Coal	buſh.			25		
Corks	groſs		2			
Clover ſeed	buſh.		12			
Duck, Am. No. 1	bolt.		16	0		
——— Ruſſian	——		15	0	to 18	
——— Ravens	——		11	0	to 11	50
Fiſh, Salmon	bbl.		10	0		
—— Herrings	——		4	50	to 5	
—— Mackarel	——		9	0		
Flax ſeed	——			75		
Flax	——			15		
Glaſs, 10 by 8	rooft		12	0	to 13	0
Gin, Hollands	Gall.		1	10		
—— Country (dull)	——			75	to 0	83½
Gunpowder	lb.			50	to 0	66
Ginger, Race	C.		6	0		
——— Ground	——		8	33⅓		
Hemp	T.		266	66⅔		
Hops	lb.			15	to 0	20
Hipes, dried	Piece			9½		
—— green	——			5½		
Iron, Pig	T.		31	66⅔		
—— Country bar	C.		5	0	6	0
—— Ruſſian do.						
—— Swdeiſh, do.						
Lead, Sheet	——		6	33⅓		
—— Bar	——		8	0		
Leather, Soal	lb.			15	to 16½	
——— Upper	——			33⅓		
Lampblack	——			15		
Molaſſes	Gall.			54	to 66	
Nutmegs	lb.		7	0		
Nails 20d.	——			12½		
—— 10d.						
—— 8d.						
—— 6d.						
Oil, Florence	Caſe.		5	0		
—— Linſeed	Gall.		1	0	to 1	38
—— Liver	bbl.		9		to 10	
Oats	buſh.			40	to 45	
Pepper	lb.			33⅓		
Pimento	——			16½		
Pitch	bbl.		3	33½		
Pork, Cargo	——		16	0	to 20	
—— Meſs						
—— Prime						
Peas	buſh.			85		
Raiſins	Caſk.		7	50	to 8	
Rice	C.		2	50	to 3	
Roſin	bbl.		4			
Rum, W. I.	Gall.		1	0	to 1	33⅓
—— New England	——			75	to 0	79
Rye	buſh.			58	to 0	66
Saltpetre, refined	lb.			66		
Soap, brown	——			11		
—— white	——			14½		
Starch firſt quality	——			12½		
—— ſecond do.	——			8		
Staves (W. O.) Hhd.	1200		26	66⅔		
—— bbl.	——		13	33⅓		
Sugar, Brown	C.		12	to	15	
—— Loaf	lb.			29	to	30
Salt, Rock	buſh			62	to	75
—— Liſbon	——			58	to	66
Steel, German	lb.			13⅔		
Tar	bbl.		2	50		
Turpentine	——		3	33⅓		
Tea, Bohea	lb.			66		
—— Souchong	——		1	16½		
—— Hyſon	——		1	50		
Tobacco	——		7	to	8	0
Wine, Madeira	Gall.		2	0	to 2	50
—— Sherry	——		1	0	to 1	66⅔
—— Liſbon	——		1	0		
—— Teneriffe	——		0	66	to	75
—— Port	——		1	16½		
Wheat	bu.		1	25		
Whiſkey	gal.			50	to	66

JUST RECEIVED

Fifty Boxes of Freſh Chocolate,

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

May 18,

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"I give my NOISELESS *hours, bleſt* POETRY, *to thee."*

TO SOLITUDE.

In thee, bleſt SOLITUDE, ſuch charms I find
As never ſail'd to ſoothe my penſive mind—
For, when with thee, and from the world retir'd,
With nature's beauties my whole ſoul is fir'd!
Such ſweet ſenſations overpower my ſoul—
Senſations, which no human fraud e'er ſtole.
When rack'd with thought, I, to retirement fly;
And bleſs'd in thee, I worldly cares defy—
With rapture view each new-born flower in bloom,
While ev'ry zephyr brings a freſh perfume.
Had I been born, with airy ſylphs to ſtray,
How bliſsſome then would paſs my ev'ry day!
With them, I'd ſeek each fair, pelucid ſtream—
Nor would I fear bright Sol's too ſcorching beam
And with them, range the hilly woodlands o'er,
Through woods & dales dear nature to explore.
'Tis SOLITUDE that makes my ſoul ſerene,
For GOD and Nature—there's my only theme:
With eye directed to the great expanſe,
OMNIPOTENCE my ſoul doth then entrance!
Can I behold the ſun's celeſtial flame
Without adoring him from whence it came!
Where can I look and not behold his face!—
Where can I move, and not his footſteps trace?
Above he reigns—if there I turn my eye,
And all beneath declares the DEITY!
For ſure, there's not a ſtar with luſtre glows,
But which the wiſdom of the Maker ſhows:
The Heavens and earth, in ev'ry part, diſplays
The wonderful and great JEHOVAH's praiſe.

ELIZA.

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment on a note given by me to ARCHIBALD MEANS, on the day of April 1798 payable in 45 days after date, for 70 dollars, as I am determined not to pay ſaid note, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

JOSEPH SMITH.

June 12. 3t

A YOUNG Man, well recommended, and active young Man, who can manage the buſineſs of a retail Store, will hear of Employment, by applying to the Printer hereof.

June 12.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber a ſtout negro man named DAVID, age about 22 years, and nearly 5 feet 9 inches high, has a down look, (particularly when ſpoken to) and walks a little lame, owing to his having cut off of his right foot, his three middle toes. Had on when he abſconded, a pair of nankeen pantaloons with feet, and buttoned at the ancles, an old Marſeilles veſt, of nearly the ſame colour, a ſhort blue jacket, and a half worn ſurr hat.—Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro in any jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought to this place, will pay all reaſonable expences.

WM. MITCHEL.

June 9.

Notice to the Public.

AS I have good reaſon to believe that the negroes on this eſtate make improper uſe of their privileges, in order hereafter to prevent ſuch abuſe, and that the induſtrious may have a full chance, each negro when carrying any thing to market, ſhall have a certificate ſigned by me, ſpecifying the nature, quality, and quantities of the articles which he or ſhe may have for ſale. And if any negro belonging to this eſtate is found offering for ſale, any article or articles whatever, (without ſuch certificate,) the perſon to whom the offer is made, is hereby requeſted to detain the negro, and the things offered by him or her, until I am informed thereof. And it is hoped that after this notice, all perſons will pay due attention thereto, as thoſe who are hereafter diſcovered trading with theſe negroes (unleſs they produce ſuch certificate as above deſcribed) may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount Vernon, June 12.

TOOTH ACH AND SCURVY TINCTURE.

Sold at the ſubſcriber's, lower end of Prince ſtreet, opp. the Capt. Samuel Harper's, with proper DIRECTIONS.—It gives certain, and in moſt caſes inſtant relief, whether cauſed by decay, rheumatiſm, or ſcurvy, and is a uſeful remedy in eaſing the teething of children.—Cures the ſcurvy, and promotes a healthy ſtate of the teeth and gums.

C. DOUGLASS,
Surgeon and Druggiſt.

June 5.

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of THOMAS TAYLOR, late of Loudoun County, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers, and diſcharge their debts in Leeſburg, who will attend at the enſuing court (June) for the purpoſe of receiving them. Thoſe who do not, may expect no further indulgence to be given.

THOMAS TAYLOR, } Executors.
BENJ. H. CANBY, }

Leeſburg, May 26.

☞ Caſh given for ALEXANDRIA BANK STOCK

J. B. NICKOLLS.

May 26.

The higheſt price will be given for
ALEXANDRIA BANK SHARES,
by
HENRY MOORE,
Broker, &c. oppoſite the Bank.

May 29.

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has juſt received, and has for ſale on moderate terms at his

Fruit and Grocery Store,

lower end of Prince ſtreet,
a quantity of excellent Bacon, Veniſon, and a few barrels of well cured Mackarel.

He has alſo, a quantity of fine

FRESH FRUIT;

and being connected with another perſon in that line, the public may reſt aſſured, that every exertion ſhall be uſed to produce a conſtant ſupply.

June 2.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY

Joſiah Faxen & Co.

a freſh ſupply of

Gentlemens' ſhoes & pumps,

of the neweſt taſte and faſhions—ladies kid and Morocco ſlippers of various colours—womens' fancy, ſtuff, and leather ſlippers, do. kid ſhoes and ſlippers—miſſes', Miſſeſ and ladies' ſlippers,—boys' and children's ſhoes and pumps,—ladies ſatin beaver hats,

Alſo for ſale
26 bags of good green coffee
6 cheſts Souchong Tea
2 do. Bohea do.
20 caſes of Holland Gin
4 barrels of Apple brandy
20 do. N. E. Rum
8 hogſhead Jamaica do.
15 half barrels meſs beef
10 quintals of good codfiſh
1 crate earthen ware aſſorted
1 do. Glaſs
4 boxes chocolate
Rhode Iſland Lime
An aſſortment of pewter
Gunpowder in kegs and papers
Cheeſe
Good ſeed Potatoes
Humhums.

Alſo, a ſtrong one horſe CHAISE, with a top and harneſs complete.

May 17.

BROKER'S OFFICE.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he continues to buy and ſell Lands, Houſes and Lots, Bills of Exchange, Negotiable Notes, Bank Stock, and every other kind of Property. He will undertake to procure freight for veſſels, receive conſignments of veſſels and cargoes from any part of the United States or elſewhere; and will draw and copy plats of Land in the neareſt and moſt correct manner, and tranſlate French into Engliſh. All buſineſs with which he may be intruſted, will be executed with the utmoſt fidelity, ſecrecy, diſpatch.

HENRY MOORE,
Broker, &c. oppoſite the Bank.

N. B. All letters by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be duly attended to.

H. MOORE.

May 29.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all thoſe indebted to me for dealings, prior to this date, that I have this day transferred to JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co. of Alexandria, all my Bonds, Notes, or open Accounts, they are now requeſted to make immediate payment to them, or their order, as I do hereby relinquiſh all claims thereto.

JAMES BASEY.

Culpeper, May 24. 1798.

Notice.

ALL thoſe indebted to the above named JAMES BASEY, are requeſted to ſettle their reſpective balances with William C. Williams, Eſq. of Culpeper, who is fully authoriſed to grant acquittances for the ſame. To all who will immediately ſettle their accounts by bond, with approved ſecurity, indulgences ſhall be given.

OBADIAH CLIFFORD, for
JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO

May 24. 6t

STRAYED

FROM the Farm of the ſubſcriber, about the 25th of laſt month, a large BULL, 5 years old, one ſmall white ſpot on his left flank, and one on his belly, the reſt very black; his tail remarkable long, and the tips of his horns black, no marks or brands that can be recollected.—He came from the South Branch, and it is ſuppoſed he is gone that way. I will give four dollars to any perſon that will inform me where he is, ſo that I get him again—and the ſame reward with all reaſonable expence paid, on delivering him to me in town, or at my farm, ſituate on the road from the Little Falls to Alexandria.

JESSE TAYLOR.

June 12. 3w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Juſt received from Philadelphia, and for ſale at Price's Book Store,

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE

United States and France.

Addreſs'd by Robert G Harper, Eſq. of South Carolina, to his Conſtituents, in May, 1797, with a PREFACE and APPENDIX by the author.

N. B. This is the third American Edition, and has paſſed through five editions in England, and is publiſhed now with a view that the people of America may be fully convinced of the neceſſity of a vigorous and determined reſiſtance; of the juſtice of their cauſe, and of their means of ſupporting it with ſucceſs.

ALSO,

Dr. Muir's Sermon.

Delivered at the Preſbyterian Church in Alexandria, on the 9th of May, 1798, being the day appointed for a general Faſt.

"*Iſſachar is a ſtrong Aſs, couching down*
"*between two burdens. And he ſaw*
"*that reſt was good, and the land that*
"*it was pleaſant; and bowed his ſhoul-*
"*der to bear, and became a ſervant unto*
"*tribute.*"

GEN. XLIX. 14. 15.

June 9.

I have for ſale, a quantity of the following articles, Madeira, Port, Liſbon, and Tenerife Wines, French Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, freſh Tea, Coffee, Fig blue, Window Glaſs, and a few caſks of flooring boards, all of which I will ſell low for caſh.

BRYAN HAMPSON.

June 12.

For Sale,

A very valuable tract of Land, lying within one mile of the borough of Winchester, containing one hundred and five acres, one third of remarkable fine timber.—There is an orchard of one hundred fruit trees—it lies on the poſt road to Martenſburg, and rents yearly for 200 dollars.—A liberal credit will be given, and a great bargain, for terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Meſſrs. Patten and Dykes.

G. ARMISTEAD.

June 12.

THE Fairfax County Peace Commiſſioners give notice, that they think it proper for reaſons, which will be laid before the next court, to poſtpone the time of letting the erection of the Public Buildings. Due notice will then be given of the time at which they will be let out to the loweſt bidder.

CHARLES LITTLE,
D. STUART,
W. PAYNE,
J. WRENN,
G. MASON.

June 7.

MILITARY NOTICE.

IT has been ſuggeſted by our ſtate executive, that when any perſon is recommended as a Militia Officer, there ſhould be a full court, when ſuch recommendation is made; and it appearing from the Battalion returns that there are ſeveral Officers wanting to compleat the regiment of this county; and conceiving it my duty at all times, but particularly at this important criſis of affairs, to have the regiment fully officered—The Magiſtrates are requeſted to attend at Alexandria, on Monday the 18th inſtant, being the firſt day of June court, in order to recommend ſuch of their Fellow Citizens, as they ſhall think well qualified to fill thoſe important ſtations. As the Executive, from our local ſituation, and from other good cauſes, ſeem well diſpoſed to give us a ſupply of arms; I would in the moſt earneſt manner, recommend to all officers and non-commiſſioned officers, to equip and uniform themſelves agreeable to the corps in which they ſerve. I expect in a few weeks to have this regiment fully ſupplied with colours, drums and fifes, and there are men employed to inſtruct young men from each Company who with to be taught the muſic of the drum and fife.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Lieut. Col. Co. Fairfax Militia.

June 7.

JAMES KENNEDY,

CORNER OF PRINCE STREET,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of

TEAS,

of the firſt quality, and lateſt importation; freſh Lemons and other articles in the Grocery Line. He has for ſale a few elegant landſcapes Tea Trays, and ſome excellent Books in the various branches of literature, in Engliſh, French, and Latin—a catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

May 29.

WARRANTED WATCHES.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

JOSIAH CORYTON,

A neat aſſortment of

Warranted Silver Watches,

Watch Chains, a few Pebble Seals, &c. which will be ſold low for caſh.

N. B. He expects an additional ſupply in a few days.

June 2.

FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public ſale at Fauquier court houſe on the fourth Monday in July next being Fauquier court day,

THREE FOURTH PARTS OF

A Merchant Mill and Saw

Mill, ſituate on Carter's Run, within eight miles of ſaid court houſe. The merchant mill has two water wheels, one pair of burr ſtones, and one of country ſtones, with rolling ſcreen, elevators, hopper, boy, &c. &c. all the works nearly new, and in good order for manufacturing flour. To the mills belong 15 acres of land in fee ſimple, and one hundred acres on leaſe, at 25 dollars per annum.

Alſo, will be offered for ſale at the ſame time and place, about 700 acres of land on Piney ridge near to the Mills. The terms of ſale for this property will be one fourth in hand, one fourth in eight months, one fourth in ſixteen months, and the remaining fourth in two years from the day of ſale, with intereſt, and a condition, that if any of the inſtalments ſhall remain unpaid thirty days after the ſame ſhall come due, the premiſes remain liable to reſale, to make good ſuch default.

To any perſon deſirous of purchaſing the above property, a more particular detail of it may be had on application to Col. Peckett, at Fauquier Court-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber at Buſh Hill, who wiſhes to ſell by private contract 240 (ſome odd) acres of land, lying on Cromwell's Run, within two and a half miles of Middleburgh. This land poſſeſſes a fertile ſoil, lies well for farming, is well watered, and altogether in wood, conſiſting of oak, hickory, and other growth, indicative of rich land—price for which is twelve dollars per acre. Theſe premiſes will be ſhewn by Mr. James Leeneford living near them.

RICH. M. SCOTT.

Buſh Hill, near Alexandria,
June 5. tds.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber is impowered to ſettle all the concerns of the Partnerſhip of ROBERT PATTON and CHARLES R. SCOTT, which expired on the firſt of January laſt; alſo thoſe of FORD, PATTON, & CO.—Therefore requeſts all perſons indebted to either concern, to make payment by the firſt of May next; as after that time, the neceſſary ſteps will be taken for the recovery of the ſame, without reſpect to perſons:—All thoſe having demands are deſired to render their counts for ſettlement to

ROBERT PATTON.

Who has on hand a neat Aſſortment of

GOODS

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which he will ſell by the trunk or package, on a liberal credit.—Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole ſtock, will find his terms particularly advantageous, as he would prefer diſpoſing of them in that manner.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE, ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,

A valuable Mill and Tract of Land

The Mill is ſituated on Broad Run, in Prince-William County, below the Manufacturing Mill of Mr. John Love. The Mill-houſe is two ſtories high, has two pair of ſtones in it and good bolting cloths for country work. It could at a very ſmall expence be converted into a Manufacturing Mill, as the houſe is calculated for that purpoſe, and the ſituation a very favorable one. Adjoining the Mill is a tract of near 500 acres of tolerable good land, which he would diſpoſe of either with or without the Mill.

April 5

William Falconer & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have opened a RETAIL STORE, in King-ſtreet, where they intend keeping always an aſſortment of the various articles of DRY GOODS, that are moſt faſhionable, and, of the beſt quality; which they ſell on the loweſt terms poſſible. They will endeavour to merit the favour of cuſtomers, by an unremitting attention to pleaſe thoſe who deal with them.

Alexandria, 29th March 1798.

FIFTY BARRELS OF EXCELLENT

WHISKEY,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

May 29.

POTOMAC LAND

OF the firſt quality, containing 400 acres, 200 of which are cloathed with heavy white oaks, a tolerabel dwelling houſe, convenient barn, and ſmall orchard, is offered for ſale.

Lots in the city of Waſhington will be received as a part of the payment, if the terms of ſale and price are agreed on within 60 days, viz.

W. S. THOMPSON.

Alex. May 1.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, JUN.